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BOOK NOTES

The mind of primitive man. By FRANZ BOAS. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. 294 p.

In these lectures, the author has brought together in available form for the general reader the results of his many years of special researches covering almost the entire field of anthropology, physical, linguistic, social, psychological. It is impossible within the limits of our space to do justice here to this admirable and comprehensive treatise. In the first chapter, he characterizes race prejudice which he shows has always been with us and is one of the great sources of error in this field. Then comes the influence of environment upon human types, then that of heredity, the mental traits of primitive and civilized man, race and language, the universality of cultural traits, the evolutionary viewpoint, some traits of primitive culture—these are the chief themes with a secondary and an appended chapter on race problems in the United States. One of the central thoughts running through the volume is that the intelligence and mental powers of primitive races is by no means so inferior as is generally thought, if indeed it is at all inferior to that of modern man. To have given valid and sufficient grounds for this conviction is to do great public service. But we believe that no impartial reader of the book, even though he may think that the author's view is slightly too extreme can fail to gain from it a more sane and wholesome estimate of what primitive man really is and stands for.

Examination of Professor William James' psychology. By IKBAL KICHEN SHARGHA. Allabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1909. 118 p.

This is a drastic criticism of Professor James' psychology which tries to show that most of his errors and much of his confusion is due to his inability to make up his mind as to the relation between brain and consciousness. Many very diverse points of view are cited by this author who concludes that "although all these shifting views are adopted and abandoned by turns, we find that Professor James, consciously or unconsciously, leans to the materialistic theory that the body is after all the real thing and that consciousness is a supernumerary phenomenon, that neural changes are invariably the cause of mental states and are in no way effected by them." To most psychologists the knowledge of the objective world based on sensations usually regarded as subjective affords a difficult problem, but James cuts the Gordian knot by maintaining that sensations are from the first in external space. He has certainly worked his hypothesis "for all it is worth" and "allowed psychology full headway on the materialistic tack."

Zur Psychologie und Ethik. Von WILHELM M. WUNDT. Hrsg. von Jul. A. Wentzel. Leipzig, P. Reclam, 1911. 206 p.

This little work attempts to present some of the most important points in Wundt's philosophy in quotations. The topics treated are: the origin of language and Märchen, the problem of experimental psychology, ethical norms, right vocation, etc. This, together with Wundt's primer, a little introduction of Rudolf Eisler and the book of Edmund

König constitute four very good introductions to Wundt's system now available to students of his works.

Die differentielle Psychologie in ihren methodischen Grundlagen. Von WILLIAM STERN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1911. 503 p.

The writer attempts to bring together and make a rather exhaustive grammar of all the chief methods by which individual differences, especially among children, are studied. He takes up introspection, the non-experimental, experimental methods, the questionnaire, how to approach variations and correlations, the various methods of investigating individuality in order to make a true psychogram. The work is of extreme value and timeliness and its value is augmented by nearly one hundred pages of carefully selected bibliography. It is hoped that we can present our readers with a fuller review of this work a little later.

Experimental pedagogy and the psychology of the child. By ED. CLAPARÈDE. Translated from the 4th edition of "Psychologie de l'enfant et pédagogie expérimentale" by Mary Louch and Henry Holman. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 332 p.

The translators have rendered us a real service in making this book accessible to English readers. The author desires to introduce the educator to psychological science and particularly to the psychology of the child. He finds the subject so diversified and the sources so scattered that there is great need of a guide and this need he attempts to supply. He groups his material under four chief heads, the problem, methods, mental development, and intellectual fatigue. This work admirably illustrates how very rapidly psychology is becoming a practical science.

The souls of black folk; essays and sketches. By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS. Eighth edition. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909. 265 p.

This book contains fourteen chapters of perhaps the most scholarly of all the negroes in this country. He writes on the negro's spiritual strivings, the dawn of freedom, meaning of progress, the training of the black men, the black belt, the quest of the golden fleece, the sons of master and man, faith of the fathers, the passing of the first-born, Alexander Crummell, the coming of John, sorrow songs, Booker Washington, the wings of Atalanta. It is a pathetic book. The author's position is well-known. It is best defined by his relations to Booker Washington, whom he criticizes for holding that the South is justified in its present attitude toward the negro because of the negro's degradation, that his present failure to rise more quickly is due to his wrong education, and that his future depends primarily on his own efforts. Each of these he designates as a dangerous half-truth. This is indeed a remarkable book, full of pathos and insight, a book that everyone interested in this great national problem should read and ponder. It is the ablest book ever written in defence of the negro's position for it represents the standpoint of the progressive members of the colored race, who feel profoundly that the color line is bitter and cruel injustice.

Report of the control of the aborigines in Formosa. By BUREAU OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS. Formosa, Taikohu, 1911. 45 p.

This work seems to have been done under the direction of Rimpei Otsu, Superintendent of the Bureau of Aboriginal Affairs in the Gov-

ernment of Formosa. It does not pretend to give a full account of the control of the aborigines but in condensed form to tell what was done in controlling them to November, 1909. The work is very copiously illustrated and is of great interest throughout. It seems to us a model of its kind. Here, unlike our own dealings with the Indians, ethnological study and administrative efficiency have gone hand in hand and whatever is learned by anthropologists is immediately put to practice and there are no such watertight compartments as exist in Washington between the Ethnological and Indian Bureaus.

An unknown people in an unknown land. By W. BARBROOKE GRUBB. Edited by H. T. Morrey Jones. London, Seeley & Co., Ltd., 1911. 330 p.

This book is devoted to a discussion of the Indians of the Paraguayan Chacos and has six illustrations and a map.

The golden bough: a study in magic and religion. Part III, the dying god. By JAMES G. FRAZER. London, Macmillan & Co., 1911. 305 p. Third edition.

This third part takes up the question why had the king of the wood at Nemi regularly to perish by the hand of his successor. In the first part, the author told us why the king of the woods personated Jupiter, the deity of the oak, of thunder and of the sky. His answer to the question to which this volume is devoted is that the motive for slaying the man god is fear lest with the feeble body in sickness and old age his spirit should decay and thus the course of nature be imperiled, so this custom, wherever it prevailed, was a pathetic attempt to disengage the immortal spirit from its mortal envelope in order to arrest the decay of nature by retrenching the first symptoms of decay to make the great wheels of the world stand still and to keep it fresh, young and fair. Thus men have groped to find "the golden key that opes the palace of eternity." This at any rate is a happy dream. In the various chapters, the author discusses the mortality of gods, the killing of divine kings, slaying of kings in legends, the supply of kings, temporary kings, their sacrifice, succession to the soul and killing of the tree spirit, with a note on Chinese indifference to death.

The fairy-faith in Celtic countries. By W. Y. EVANS WENTZ. New York, Henry Frowde, 1911. 524 p.

The main topics in this charming book are: the taking of evidence, anthropological examination of it, the recorded fairy faith, the people of the Goddess Diana, Brythonic divinities and fairy tales, Celtic other-world, the doctrine of the rebirth. Then comes the cult of gods, spirits, fairies and the dead, with the testimony of archaeology, paganism and Christianity, and finally, modern science and the fairy faith. The Celtic doctrine of rebirth and the other world is scientifically explained.

The evolution of animal intelligence. By S. J. HOLMES. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 296 p.

The author begins with reflex action and then treats tropisms, the behavior of protozoa, instinct, its evolution, modifications of behavior, pleasure, pain and the beginnings of intelligence, primitive types of intelligence in crustacea and mollusks, insects, lower vertebrates, mam-

mals, with a final chapter on the mental life of apes and monkeys. It is mainly a compilation, but is, as the writer intimates, somewhat fragmentary.

Scientific features of modern medicine. By FREDERIC S. LEE. New York, The Columbia University Press, 1911. 183 p. (Columbia University Lectures.)

The chief chapters are: the nature of disease and diagnosis, methods of treating, bacteria, prevention of infection, the problem of cancer, modern surgery, the rôle of experiment, the public and the medical profession.

Mental fatigue. By MAX OFFNER. Baltimore, Warwick & York, Inc., 1911. 133 p. (Translated from the German by Guy Montrose Whipple. Educational Psychology Monographs.)

This work collates, systematizes and appraises the mass of scattered and to most readers inaccessible material that bears upon this vital school-room problem. The author's bibliography was mainly German but the translator has added some of the best references available in literature. The work treats of the symptoms, measurements, methods, physiological and psychological, results, laws of fatigue, with certain general conclusions.

Byyonde cifrun (beyond zero). By GEORGE D. BUCHANAN. Boston, Buchanan & Co., 1911. 64 p.

The new is always growing within and without the world. The presence of matter does not exclude all else. Man has more than five senses. The chapters are how planets grow and wane; what we are and what death is; importance of life this side of the grave; a new doctrine. The idea of the book is to show that there are things beyond the zero of sense.

Laughter; an essay on the meaning of the comic. By HENRI BERGSON. Authorized translation by Cloudesley Brereton. London, Macmillan & Co., 1911. 200 p.

This work is based upon a revision by the author and the present translation is the only authorized one. It originally appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, hence it is simple, direct, formal. In France the book has reached its seventh edition and has been translated into many languages. Its success is due partly to the novelty of its explanation of the comic and partly to the fact that the author incidentally discusses so many other important questions.

Die Anfänge der Musik. Von CARL STUMPF. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1911. 209 p.

The author here greatly enlarges the Berlin lecture which had formerly been printed, which sets forth the fruits of ethnological studies on music in which, for more than one decennium, he has been occupied. This book is made up of two parts, the first on the origin and primitive forms of music. Here the writer treats new theories, origin of song, primitive instruments and their influence, polyphony, rhythm, song with language, developmental directions. And the second part is devoted to the songs of primitive people and the descriptions of primitive instruments. Every chapter of the book is illustrated with specimens of music and in the end there are cuts of barbaric instruments.

Lehrbuch der philosophischen Propädeutik. Von RUDOLF LEHMANN. Berlin, Reuther & Reichard, 1911. 192 p.

This little introduction starts with an epitome of logic, including its conception and definition, judgment and idea, method and epistemology. Then comes a section on the theory of knowledge, then an outline of psychology, with special stress on the origin and lapse of concepts, the life of feeling and will, then the basal ideas of ethics, and finally an introduction to aesthetics.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1905-06. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 672 p.

This volume is devoted chiefly to a very luminous study of the Omaha Tribe of Indians by Alice Fletcher and Frances La Flesche. This monograph appears to be, as indeed we should expect from the authors of it, one of the very best in the entire series of the Bureau of Ethnology Reports.

Motive-force and motivation-tracts. By E. BOYD BARRETT, S. J. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 225 p.

The chapters are: modern theories of will, object of the present research, motives, motive force and measurement, motivation tracts, evolution of motivation, automatism, hedonism, relativity of values, psychology of character. This is one of its ablest and original investigations in the important new field opened up by the Würzburg school.

The mental man. By GUSTAV GOTTLIEB WENZLAFF. New York, Charles E. Merrill Co., 1909. 272 p.

This little text-book is based largely upon Sanford, Barker, Jastrow, Seton, Tufts and Angell and discusses the physical basis, conscious life, will, habituation, heredity, impulse and instinct, feeling, sensation, fusion and discrimination, perception, unexplained mental phenomena and memory, imagination, conception, thinking, knowledge, suggestion, the self and mental types. A cursory survey impresses us that this is a pretty good elementary introduction along with the little handbook that goes with it.

Weltbegriff und Erkenntnisbegriff. Von VIKTOR KRAFT. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1912. 232 p.

The focus of this book is idealism. The author first discusses the problem of the world idea and its historical development. He finds typical forms of the idea of the cosmos, viz., dualistic and monistic; under the latter, the views of psychophysical identity, materialism, idealism, positivism. He then takes up the typical ideas of knowledge and shows its relation to the cosmic idea. Then comes the foundation of realism and finally the doctrine the author advocates of transcendental ideality, the relation of objective ideality to the noetic consciousness.

Anleitung beim Studium des Baues der nervösen Zentralorgane im gesunden und kranken Zustande. Von HEINRICH OBERSTEINER. Leipzig, Franz Deuticke, 1912. 764 p. (Fifth enl. rev. ed.)

This book was for a long time a students' favorite and had passed through various editions, but was becoming a little antiquated. All interested in the subject will therefore thank the author that in this edition he has considerably increased his volume, adding new matter to date and also written over many parts of it which were in need thereof.

Psychologie und Pädagogik des Gedächtnisses. Von HANS SCHOENEBERGER. Leipzig, Otto Nemnich, 1911. 148 p. (Pädagogische Monographien, XII Band.)

The scope of this work can be suggested by the titles of its several chapters. The first resumé the most important results of investigations on the Ebbinghaus lines; the next describes the experiments of Müller and Pilzecker; the third, the investigations and results of a scientific and theoretical nature; and the fourth, those of a chiefly pedagogic and practical nature. The attempt of the book is to give a good outline of the present status of the problem.

Die Seele des Gesunden und Kranken. Von CARL SEHER. Berlin, Martin Warneck, 1910. 159 p.

The writer first treats the relations of body and soul, then thinking, willing, logic, psychiatry and certain diseases, the boundary between theology and medicine and then discusses certain psychic forces, such as the subconscious, hypnotism, symbolism, magnetism, spiritism, Christian science. The latter is treated in a very sensible way.

Studies in immunity. By JULES BORDET and his collaborators. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1909. 545 p. (Collected and translated by Frederick P. Gay.)

Although for more than fifteen years a protagonist in the modern development of immunity, Bordet has continued an investigator instead of becoming a generalizer. He has been led by the thoroughness of observation and brilliancy of inductive reason and the collection of successive significant facts rather than to developing a theory. The work consists of thirty-one special papers, mostly by Bordet, but a few of which were written by his pupils, including Dr. Gay, the translator. Bordet has himself written a general resumé of the subject of immunity as a final chapter for this work.

Experimental studies in judgment: judgments of the comic. By H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. Reprinted from *The Psychological Review*, March, 1911, Vol. XVIII, pp. 132-156.

Difference-sensibility for rate of discrete impressions. By KNIGHT DUNLAP. Reprinted from *The Psychological Review*, January, 1912, Vol. XIX, No. 1, pp. 32-59.

Palmesthetic difference sensibility for rate. By KNIGHT DUNLAP. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, November 1, 1911, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, pp. 108-114.

De l'attention. Par EUGENIA RIGNANO. Extrait de *Scientia*, Vol. XI, 6^{ème} Année, 1912, pp. 71-87.

On Freud's psycho-analytic method and its evolution. By JAMES P. PUTNAM. Boston, W. M. Leonard, 1912. 20 p. (Reprinted from *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. CLXVI, No. 4, pp. 115-122, January 25, 1912.)

Insanity and criminal responsibility: preliminary report of Committee B of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminality. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminality*, November, 1911. 21 p.